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WHOLE NO. 1937.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A LOT OF HINTS

John M. Horner Submits Advice for Lawmakers.

EXPATRIATES ON THE POSSIBLE

Saving Bank—Railroads and Wagon Roads—Compilation of New Zealand Reform Regulations.

MR. EDITOR:—As our Legislature is soon to meet to repeal injurious laws and enact helpful ones that will aim to improve the country and bless the people, I ask that you print the inclosed summary of the laws now in operation in New Zealand. It may have a tendency to stir up the minds of our law makers, and perhaps assist them to formulate a just, equitable and progressive tax law, that our Judges will not declare unconstitutional. It may show them how to add to our present savings bank, to enable it to receive all sums of money, large and small on deposit, and loan money upon security to every citizen as well as to the Government, and thus make both independent, by making the Government the money power of the Country.

It may enable them to see, how much wiser it would be for the Government to build, own and operate railroads in certain districts of these Islands, than it is for it to spend the same sum of money to build wagon roads which, as in the case of Hilo and Hamakua, Hawaii, cannot be used to do one fifth part of the transportation business of these two districts. When a railroad could do it all, at much less expense than it is now done, and do it when it ought to be done and when built it would pay running expenses, interest on the investment and eventually the principal, besides enhancing the value of the property in the districts. A wagon road will produce comparatively no value direct or indirect, but will continue a constant expense for repairs after it is built. A wagon road is a good thing for park-like enjoyment here, but in the above named districts, a business road is wanted.

The review will show our law makers how large private estates may be acquired by the Government, and opened for settlement without injuring any one. It will show them how boards of arbitration may be organized to settle disputes between employer and employee, and thus prevent all labor strikes, and give them hints as to how they can do other useful things. JNO. M. HORNER.

The land income tax assessment act now in force in New Zealand imposes a tax upon incomes and an ordinary tax upon land and mortgages—the amount of which is fixed annually by a rating act. There is also an additional graduated tax upon the unimproved value of land held in large blocks of from one-eighth of a penny to two-pence in the pound. Improvements pay no taxes. The income tax is payable upon incomes derived from employment and from business, including investments other than those in mortgages on land upon which the ordinary land tax is levied. An exemption of £300 is allowed to every person domiciled in New Zealand.

Advances are made by the Government to actual settlers—in fact, any farmer may borrow on the security of his farm and improvements an amount ranging from £25 to £3,000 at 5 per cent interest per annum and repay the principal on very easy terms. It is believed that this system will soon be extended so that the artisan class may take advantage of it.

The schools are national and free. Over \$1,000,000 has already been expended by the Government of New Zealand in establishing technical schools.

The Government controls the post-office and postoffice savings banks, and the deposits are always available with interest when required.

The Government controls and operates the telegraph system in connection with the postal service, and a ten word message costs only sixpence.

The Government controls and operates the telephone system, and the charges are about two-thirds the usual Canadian and American charges.

The Government gives state or national life insurances, and the premium rates are lower than the average rates charged by private companies.

The Government is now perfecting plans in regard to national fire insurance.

The Government has practically established a state or national bank.

The Government controls and is responsible for the administration of all

estates, for which service a very nominal fee is charged and the widows and orphans are protected from legal troubles.

The Government charges a graduated succession tax of from 2 per cent of 10 per cent according to the value of the estate.

The Government owns and operates all the railroads excepting one short line, which will also soon be nationalized. The freight and passenger rate on the Government roads are such as give about 3 1/2 per cent interest on the capital invested.

Women vote at all elections in New Zealand and also in South Australia.

Eight hours constitute a legal day's work, for which fair living wages are paid. This gives the workers more time for mental improvement, recreation, health building, etc. Life is considered worth living and shorter hours per day also compensate to some extent for the loss of labor caused by the general use of machinery.

The large estates, principally acquired by squatters who located their holdings early in the history of New Zealand, and for which little or nothing was paid, are being purchased by the Government for the benefit of actual settlers—that is the estates are assessed for taxation purposes at the owner's valuation, the Government reserving the right to take over the land (excepting a homestead, if required) at the owner's valuation, plus 1 per cent, if the owner's valuation is considered too low.

A conciliatory board has been established in every town or city where any difficulty is likely to arise between capital and labor.

Public libraries, museums, parks and gardens have been established in every city and town. Public baths are also found in many places.

LAND BUSINESS.

There Has Been Settlement and Heavy Realization.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown has almost double duty in his office in the Judiciary Building on account of the absence abroad of Colonel Lauke, the chief clerk. Mr. Brown is not only carrying on the routine business, but as well is compiling a comprehensive report on work for the past two years. This summary will show that the Land Office has grown in importance and in the extent of its transactions to many times the best limits of former periods.

In two years there has been disposed of under various provisions of the general land act more than 30,000 acres of land and there has been turned into the Treasury under this account the sum—in round figures—of \$260,000. Mr. Brown says this is much more than his salary has amounted to for the period.

This \$260,000 does not include about \$16,000 on what are called "cash sales," such as the disposal, by auction, of a lot of a few acres, here and there.

TAX RETURNS.

Next Monday a Day of Grace. Schedules Coming in.

These are quite busy days at the tax office, and Assessor and Collector Shaw and his assistants give about all their time to callers. Now that the Chinese new year celebration is ended that section of the population is coming to the front with assessment schedules and with personal and dog tax payments.

Next Monday, the last of the month, is the last day on which returns can be made in compliance with the letter of the law. The provision is that value lists on everything, excepting growing rice, shall be submitted during January. Schedules given after January 31st have not with them the right of appeal if altered by the Assessor. People failing to return will have the work done for them by the Assessor or dupes and lose the right of appeal.

Mrs. Walker Entertains.

Mrs. John S. Walker gave a very successful and pleasant "at home," to a large number of lady friends at her home, King street, yesterday afternoon. The refreshments were served by young lady friends. The main reception room was one mass of the "huapala" vine in bloom while the other rooms were decorated with sprays of the Bougainvillea in different colors. The quintette club furnished music.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN CONTROL

Ninety-Nine Years Lease Demanded of Kiaochau District.

CHINA OFFERS AN OBJECTION

Wage Reduction Goes Into Effect in New England—Foreign Sugar Talk.

BERLIN, January 15.—A dispatch from Peking states that Germany has demanded a ninety-nine-year lease of Kiaochau and a large area surrounding. China offers to lease the bay and shores only for fifty years. Here the matter rests. The Germans insist on the right to build railroads and work mines whenever they wish.

It is reported that railroad from Kiaochau to Binan Fu has been agreed to, the Germans acquiring mining rights for a mile on each side of the line and the Chinese to be admitted as shareholders. Germany has renewed her demand for an indemnity of 200,000 taels for the erection of a cathedral, and for compensation to the amount of several thousand taels for the relatives of the murdered missionaries.

A correspondent here learns that the whole of Trans-Caucasia, including the big province of Turkestan, will shortly be placed under the control of a Governor-General, probably a Russian Grand Duke, who will have practically unlimited military administrative power. It is believed that by such a measure the welfare of the population of 25,000,000 souls, inhabiting a territory separated from the central Government by thousands of miles, can better be assured. The changed relations between China and Germany are strikingly shown in the fact that the new Chinese Ambassador, who has just arrived, is accredited to Berlin only, and not to several courts as heretofore, and his corps of secretaries and attaches has been increased from six to thirty.

The existing commercial treaty with China will be retained. The Colonial Office is preparing a civil administration for Kiaochau, and the German Consul, Stebel, at Shanghai, is organizing a provisional administration. The first reports are anxiously awaited. It is intended that the customs and internal service officials at Kiaochau shall be Germans versed in both Chinese and English, so that the commercial interests of the port may be better protected.

WAGES REDUCED.

Mill Operatives in New England Under New Scale.

BOSTON, January 15.—The operatives in over half a hundred cotton mills in the New England States ceased to be paid under the old schedule of prices when they left their work today. On Monday morning the general policy of the manufacturers to reduce wages will be in effect in nearly every mill center in the six States. The reduction will then become operative in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Lowell, Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley, in Rhode Island and in the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

The Fall River Mills, with the exception of three corporations, cut wages earlier in the month, as did also the Amoskeag Company of Manchester and the mills in Salem and a number of smaller places.

New Bedford continues to be the storm center. The indications tonight are that all the cotton mills in that city will be silent for some time to come, the employees having decided almost unanimously not to go to work under the lower wage schedule. The attempts of the State Board of Arbitration to bring about a compromise have failed.

Sugar Bounty Discussion.

BERLIN, January 15.—Austria and Germany have intimated their willingness to attend the proposed conference at Brussels to discuss the abolition of sugar bounties. France is also showing an inclination to join, so an early meeting is probable.

The export of sugar to the United States has suffered enormously through the Dingley tariff. In fact, it has almost stopped. During the last quarter of 1897 only \$27,000 worth of sugar was shipped from Hamburg, the principal sugar port of Germany.

To Protect Americans.

NEW YORK, January 15.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The report received from Consul-General Lee today was of the most reassuring character as to the present condition of affairs, as were also the cablegrams received by Minister De Lome. But notwithstanding the pacific character

of these reports, there is no denying that the authorities view the situation with more or less concern. They do not wish to do anything tending to hamper the Spanish authorities in their efforts to push their autonomous policy, but being doubtful of its success, the President and his department chiefs are doing everything which prudence dictates for a crisis if it comes.

Looking Towards Jamaica.

MONTREAL, Quebec, January 15.—W. B. Chapman, a well-known capitalist of Jamaica, in an interview today, stated that the party in favor of the annexation of the Island to Canada has grown to great strength and that definite measures are on foot to secure the union. It is the intention to unite all the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere into one dominion, and Chapman says definite encouragement has been offered by the British Government. The leaders here claim that if the scheme goes through all the strength will be taken from the confederation and state that Canada will resist it by all possible means.

FINE RECEPTION

Warm Hospitality at German Consulate.

Hundreds Called to Honor the Emperor—Best Wishes for the Ruler and People of His Domain.

The proverbial hospitality of the Imperial German Consulate here on its national days was rather exceeded in lavishness yesterday during the reception by Consul John F. Hackfeld, in honor of the 39th birthday of His Majesty the Emperor. The large private offices and adjoining rooms of the representative of the Emperor were thrown open to visitors and the callers in the stream of an even hour were handsomely entertained. There was a lunch that amounted to almost a banquet and there was a cordiality on the part of the host and his aides that added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Among those on the personal staff of Consul Hackfeld for the reception were Messrs. Walters, J. F. Hum-



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

burg, Geo. Grau, Paul Isenburg, C. Boese and H. Schultze. The sparkling contents of glasses disappeared to the accompaniment of sentiments for the welfare of the Emperor and his subjects, wherever found. There was a serenade by the Government band. This was made all the more happy by the nationality of Captain Berger, the chief musician, who was a member of a German band during the war between the Fatherland and France.

There were several hundred callers. The list would include a directory of the foreign representatives, prominent citizens and prominent officers of the Hawaiian Government. Fourteen officers of the N. G. H., headed by Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, commanding the First Regiment, called in a body. The United States navy was represented by Admiral Miller and others.

The largest flags that could be used floated from the various Government buildings in honor of Emperor William and at the legations and consulates, flags were shown. Some of the shipping in the harbor floated both flags and signals. With the German colony, the observance was in the nature of a holiday. The business houses made work as light as possible and in many of the homes there were feasts and reunions.

In the reception the Island Government was officially represented by Acting President Cooper, Minister Damon, Minister King and Attorney General Smith. The next "German Day" in Honolulu will be in celebration of another birth anniversary of Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor.

Company G, N. G. H., has a practical method of encouraging the good shots. A man who makes 45 or over in a match gets \$5 cash and for 42 or better under 45, he gets \$2.50.

APPEAL FOR AID

United States Ask for Succor for Cubans.

SEC. JOHN SHERMAN'S PLEA

Is Made By Direction of President McKinley—"Distressing Destitution"—Money and Supplies.

By the authority of President McKinley, Secretary Sherman has issued the following appeal for aid for the Cubans. This is the third appeal sent out:

To the Public:

"The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, had the honor, on the 24th of December, to make known to all charitably disposed people of this country the appeal of the President for aid, in the form of money or supplies, toward the speedy relief of the distressing destitution and suffering which exists among the people of Cuba.

"The gratifying interest which his countrymen have shown in all parts of our land in that humane appeal has led the President to recognize the need of orderly and concerted effort, under well directed control, if timely assistance is to be given by the public to the sick and needy in Cuba. He has therefore, appointed, with the co-operation of the American Red Cross, the New York Chamber of Commerce and one of the leading representatives of the religious community, a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of the following members: Stephen E. Barton, Chairman, Second Vice-President of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Shierens, Treasurer, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald.

"It will be the office of the committee so organized not only to receive and forward to the United States Consul-General at Havana such money and necessary supplies as may be contributed by the people of the United States, but to invoke in its own name and through the three great interests it fitsly represents the concurrent effort of local relief boards throughout the United States, and to invite the kindly aid of the transportation agencies of the country for the prompt conveyance of contributed supplies to the seaboard and their shipment thence to Cuba.

"The Consul-General at Havana is, in turn, assured of the effective co-operation of every available agency in the Island of Cuba in order that life may be saved and suffering spared. The Spanish Government, welcoming the aid thus tendered, will facilitate the work, and to that end will admit into Cuba, free of duties and charges, all articles, otherwise liable to tax, when duly consigned to the Consul-General.

"By direction of the President the undersigned appeals to the people in every city and town, to the municipal authorities thereof, and the local boards of trade and transportation, to corporations and others producing the necessities of life, and to all whose hearts are open to the cry of distress and affliction, to second the generous effort now being made, and by well-directed endeavor make its success truly responsive to the sentiments of charity that have ever characterized the American people.

"JOHN SHERMAN,

"Secretary of State," Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1898.

Suicide English.

In the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the President, which will be transmitted to the Legislature early in the session, will appear one letter of very unusual interest. It is from the Japanese consul here to the Hawaiian Government. It has always been said on the outside that Counsellor Akamaya was the author of the letter and further that he attempted suicide when he reached home, because he was reprimanded for mistakes in English that appeared in the document.

The W. H. Dimond may be in from San Francisco before the Australia. If she does she will bring two or three days' later news.

MODEL SCHOOLS

Expert Advice on the Construction of Buildings.

GIVEN BY PROF. ELMER E. BROWN

Plans That Have Proven Satisfactory in California—Applicable Here—Light and Ventilation.

School Inspector-General Townsend has received from his friend Prof. Elmer E. Brown of Berkeley a circular letter on school house construction. The expert advice given includes verdicts reached after years of experience and outlay. Professor Brown compiled the matter for California educational factors. Much if not all the planning suggested is applicable to conditions in Hawaii. The main points and those interesting bidders on new schools for Oahu and the educational bureau, are as follows:

Lighting.—The window surface in each room should equal at least one-fifth of the floor surface. The windows should be grouped, and in order to avoid cross-lights should be either all on one side of the room, the left being the best, or should occupy three-fourths of the left side toward the rear and one-fourth of the rear toward the left. A schoolroom lighted from three sides has about the worst possible lighting. Since the best light is from above, the windows should reach nearly or quite to the ceiling. Their sills should be four feet from the floor. The shades should be of a light lavender or green color, and should roll from the bottom to the top, though it is well to have thin white shades rolling from the top to regulate the light. Sliding blinds are better than shades.

Heating and Ventilation.—It will generally be found necessary in large buildings to employ a fan in order to secure sufficient movement of air for ventilation. The best authorities maintain that warm air should be introduced at some distance above the heads of the persons in the room, and foul air withdrawn through openings at or near the floor. It is estimated that thirty cubic feet of fresh air per pupil should be admitted every minute.

Rooms.—The best shape of schoolroom is an oblong, with the width to the length as three is to four. The lighting of the room should be chiefly or wholly on one of the long side. In our (California) climate it is best to avoid admitting the light on the south side of the room. The width of the room should not be more than one and one-half times the height of the top of the windows from the floor. Very high ceilings are not desirable.

There should be at least fifteen square feet of floor space to each pupil, and at least one hundred and fifty cubic feet of space to each pupil. The walls of the room should be colored in neutral tints, and surfaces that reflect a glaring light should be avoided. The blackboards should not be on the same side of the room as the windows. The lower edge of the blackboard should be within twenty inches of the floor for the youngest pupils, and within thirty inches for the largest. Blackboards should be made as smooth as possible. Stone-slate blackboards combine smoothness and a "dead" surface with other advantages. They are extensively used in both city and country schools in San Bernardino County and in other parts of the State. The floors and walls should be designed to prevent the transmission of sounds to the neighboring rooms. Transoms over doors and windows should be hinged from the bottom and open inwards.

Grounds.—It is highly important that the school house should be erected in ample playgrounds. Both the building and the grounds should be thoroughly drained. The grounds should be so graded as to slope down gently from the building in all directions. The distance of neighboring buildings should be at least twice their height, in order that sufficient light and sunshine may be admitted.

ENGENDERS FILIAL PIETY.

One Law in China That is Always Enforced.

The North China Daily News says that in China, when a parent has met with death at the hands of a son or daughter, no circumstances of intention or age are permitted to interfere with the infliction of the penalty, which is that of the "lingchi," followed by decapitation. Any mitigation of this cruel sentence would be considered by the Chinese as aiming a blow at the fundamental principle of filial duty which is supposed to be the ground-work of their code. Time and again has the penalty of "lingchi" been recorded against parricides or matricides, even when they happened to be idiots or lunatics, and therefore not accountable for their actions.

The corruption and venality of the great mass of officials in this empire has become a by-word, and it is not strange, therefore, that justice can easily be evaded through bribery. Thus a wealthy man who has been guilty of killing a fellow-creature, whether by premeditation or accident, can escape all serious consequences and receive a sentence or three years' banishment to a spot a thousand miles distant instead of the death penalty. Or, on the other hand, when the relatives of the murdered men are powerful enough to make themselves heard by the officials, and to demand the strict observance of the law, the rich criminal may purchase a substitute from among the beggar class, or perhaps an old faithful servant of the family may be permitted to forfeit his life in his master's stead.

But never has it happened since China had a history that one who had occasioned the death of his parents has contrived to buy himself off and escape the "lingchi," or ox-eared knife, and the executioner's heavy two-handed sword. So deeply has the doctrine of the ancient sages on the observance of filial piety become rooted in the hearts of the people of China that no magistrate would dare to exercise leniency by taking into consideration the circumstances that led to a case of parricide or matricide with the view of mitigating the doom fixed by law. Not only would the magistrate incur thereby the danger of violence from the mob, but he would subvert the obedience due from his own family. A parricide not only brings certain death on himself, but disgrace on the district in which he resides. In the case where both parents are victims Chinese law ordains that a corner of the district city walls shall be pulled down as a lasting chronicle of the shame and disgrace of the district in having sheltered such a monster.

The magistrate and local officials are cashiered and debarred for ever from public employment as a punishment for not having taught more effectively the doctrine of filial piety, while the Governor of the province, with his colleagues, the Treasurer and Judge, together with the tsaotai and prefect of the district, are all degraded several steps in rank.

CHINESE BUREAU.

Some Interesting Data—Self-Supporting Work.

According to reports furnished to the Foreign Office by Mr. Jas. W. Girvin, Chief Clerk of the Chinese bureau, contract Chinese have arrived in this country since the re-importation began as follows: In 1895-6-7, 7,283. Of this number 99 have died. Two have been declared lepers and sent to Molokai. There have returned to China 106, leaving in the country at the present time 7,073.

The foregoing refers to contract Chinese alone. Of the total of the nationality securing from the bureau traveling permits 230 were Hawaiian born and 46 naturalized citizens of the Islands.

During the past two years the Chinese bureau under Mr. Girvin has done a business of \$24,439, at a net profit to the Government of \$17,752.93. During the term of service of the present Chief Clerk he has instituted new fees which have realized more than \$3,000. These have not been studied taxes or hardships placed upon the Chinese, but have been legitimate charges hitherto overlooked. Women are admitted free, as before, but a charge is made for extension of permits, for filing bonds, a feature which was abused in former years. Altogether the bureau has done excellent work.

PAID \$500 AGAIN.

Another License Taken Out Here By Mr. Baugh.

W. H. Baugh, who was the first representative of foreign mercantile houses—and the only one—to take out the license required by law, has repeated the act. He "conquered" \$510 at the Interior Office again yesterday and was given a certificate of the effect that he is permitted to do business on this island. For each of the other Islands the fee is \$250. Mr. Baugh says his course may be regarded as freaky or quixotic, but that he believes it is right and willingly complies with the spirit and letter of the statute. He will sell here for the Armour Packing Company and other big concerns. He is the only holder of this license. "Jack" Walbel when in business here disputed the constitutionality of the law and the case taken to Court was never finally decided.

"For Better Direction."

Outside the Post Office at the present time is hung a frame containing three letters, and above this, for the information of the people, is the sign: "Heid for better direction." Two of the letters are enclosed in plain white envelopes, on the outside of which, there is not even the faintest scratch of a pen or pencil. Considering this the notice posted by the Post Office officials would seem to have a touch of the facetious. At any rate there was astonishing forgetfulness somewhere when the letters were put into the box.

Easy to Believe.

The beak of the mosquito is simply a tool box wherein the mosquito keeps six miniature surgical instruments in perfect working order. Two of these instruments are exact counterparts of the surgeon's lance. One is a spear with a double barbed head, the fourth is a needle of exquisite fineness, a saw and a pump going to make up the complement.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Loden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A TAX MEETING

Conference of Business Men and the Cabinet.

Government Will Not Introduce Income Tax Act—"Schedule E." An Exchange of Views.

This committee of representative business men had a conference with the Cabinet yesterday: Messrs. Bowen, Lowrey, Swanzy, Bolle and Lansing. Taxation was discussed. The visitors asked questions and made suggestions and left quite satisfied. The Government members present were Acting President Cooper, Minister Damon, Minister King and Attorney-General Smith.

The first inquiry was as to the purpose of the Executive Council relating to revenue measures such as the Legislature to meet next month might consider. The reply was that no act on the subject would be sent to the assembly by the Cabinet. The Government agreed with the business men, after this phase of the general question had been considered, that it would not be just to add another or any more tax upon what is already imposed. Furthermore it was agreed that the famous "Schedule E" should be applied this year the same as last—to the larger corporations and partnership only not touching the mercantile business.

There was quite a bit of talk on income tax. Some members of the committee and many citizens are in favor of such a method for raising revenue, but it was considered that the specific income tax act had been a mistake. Favor for a graduated income tax was shown, but with the understanding that it should supersede all other methods of ascertaining values excepting to place a worth on property of all kinds just as might be found. A table on a graduated income tax was read and discussed. It is remarked about town and is probably the fact that an income tax act will be presented by a member of either the House or Senate and pressed with all the power that its advocates can command. Whether the Government will oppose the act or suggest a compromise involving introduction of entirely new methods is a question that can be answered only in time.

Band Tonight.

The band will give a concert at Thomas Square at the usual hour this evening. The following excellent program has been arranged:

PART I.

Overture—Jolly Students Suppe
Waltz—Laura Millocker
German War Recollections.....Thiele
Puu Ohulu, Mikioi, Sweet Hearts Again
Miss Annie Kanoho.

PART II.

Cornet Solo—Love and Truth, Welcker
Mr. Chas. Kreuter.
Fantasia—German Melodies ..Kappay
Gavotte—Hohenzollern Schwarz
March—Emperor's Birthday ..Berger
The Watch on the Rhine.
Hawaii Ponoi.

Uniform Rank.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening of the P. H. Brooks Division of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. Several applications were acted upon and the following officers, to be installed next month, were elected:

Sir Knight Captain—Ed Towse.
Sir Knight First Lieut. C. B. Gray.
Sir Knight Second Lieut.—Ira A. Burgett.
Sir Knight Recorder—S. J. Salter.
Sir Knight Treasurer—F. B. Oat.
Sir Knight Guard—J. H. McKeague.
Sir Knight Sentinel—Geo. L. Dall.

The subways promise to give rise to a new malady. Those who use the subways in Chicago are afflicted with "tunnel sickness." The victims of this ailment claim that when the car passes into the tunnel there is a tingling in the nostrils; soon the head swims, and an intense feeling of nausea results. These effects disappear after the car leaves the subway.

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BECKWITH AND HIS BRIDE.
Warren W. Beckwith, who recently eloped with Jessie, the daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, 25 years old and a son of Captain W. Beckwith, of Mount Pleasant, La. He is an athlete and was a member of the Dallas (Tex.) Baseball club last season.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware

—And—

General Merchandise.

Agents for the Vacuum Oil Co.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The fact that the sales of VACUUM OILS have been More Than Double during the past quarter than for any quarter since they were introduced here some years ago, is a proof that they maintain their uniform excellence and superiority over other lubricants.

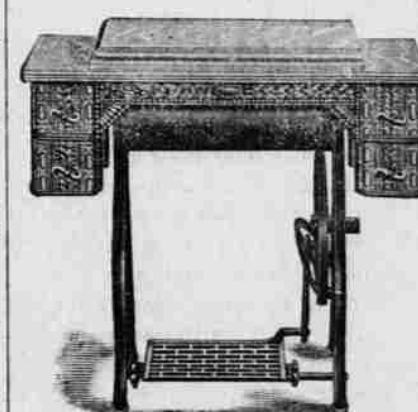
The Improved Aluminum Cane Knife

Has proved to be just what the Planters have been looking for. New Goods in all lines by late arrivals. A full assortment of

PLOWS.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee. All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesium Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture

Now in Stock.

ALSO

Bed-Room Suites

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Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available in costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

MR. J. B. ATHERTON

Elected President of the Mutual Telephone Co.

HE OUTLINES A POLICY

Good Service to Be Restored—Other Officers—John Cassidy to be the Superintendent Again.

J. B. Atherton, President of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and of the Chamber of Commerce and for many, many years prominently identified with the leading business and best social life of the community, was yesterday elected President of the Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd. This is a corporation of a public character and almost every citizen is interested in its welfare and conduct, particularly the latter.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Atherton said he accepted the position upon the request of stockholders and a number of friends who had no financial interest at stake. Of course he gave due weight to the business phase of the situation, but in his course was largely influenced by the need of the town for better service on the telephone than had been available lately. As the head of the company it would be his endeavor to proceed carefully and remedy existing difficulties to give the people satisfaction and for the best interests of those who had money at stake. Mr. Atherton was elected unanimously and there were no nominees against the other officers, as follows: Vice-president, Cecil Brown; Treasurer, Godfrey Brown; Secretary, H. Lose; Auditor, J. M. Dowsett.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer and of Manager Bailey were read and disposed of formally. The manager or superintendent made a number of recommendations that will be considered in due time by the trustees. It is pretty well understood that Mr. John Cassidy will soon return to his old position as superintendent of the company. In fact this has been the same as settled for several days, though the final arrangements are yet to be entered into between Mr. Cassidy and the new board of directors.

As a telephone man, Mr. Cassidy, who is at present superintendent of the Government Electric Light service, has the confidence of Honolulu to a degree that must be flattering to him and that is warranted by his past record in the field. He was the man who made the old Bell system the marvel of visitors and the delight and pride of town people and he was doing well with the consolidation, now called the Mutual, when he retired from charge. Since he left the service has been anything but good and has been deteriorating all the time.

The new President, as he indicated in his remarks, will feel his way. The new superintendent will in all likelihood take hold with his old firm grasp and full understanding of the defects and within one or two months give the town a taste of the good old days when the telephone was less a source of annoyance and profanity than at present. Consultations are to be held with the treasurer of the big Chicago electrical house that supplies half the world with telephone outfits. There may and there may not be a new switchboard. There will probably be established the "metallic circuit" that the best men in the business have said was necessary. At any rate it is safe to conjecture that the system will be in shape for use both day and night after a short time.

Dividend to stockholders last year amounted to but three per cent. The policy at present is to work for improvement of the property rather than for profit.

RECORD TRIP.

The S. N. Castle Comes From Frisco Like the Wind.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, arrived in port at 9 a. m. yesterday—a record breaking trip of 9½ days during which there was a strong breeze from the northwest and then the northeast. There was not for one moment an abatement in the briskness of the wind.

The cargo of the S. N. Castle is consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Of this there are 700 tons, the main part being hay and tobacco. The Castle is at present discharging her heavy material at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

The present trip of Captain Hubbard completes the 101st, to this port. During the 35 years in which he has made his very good record, he has always been favored by the presence in his pathway of a lucky star. In the Castle he has made three trips to this port in ten days while many years ago he came from the Columbia River to Honolulu in that same time. It was on this trip that Captain King, Minister of the Interior, was a passenger. However, the last trip beats all of Captain Hubbard's previous records from San Francisco.

Case of Blood Poisoning.

A few days since, Mrs. V. Thompson, the trained nurse in charge of the hospital in the Kamehameha Boys' School, had an accident while dressing the finger of one of the patients. She was cutting at the bandage of the injured member when the surgical knife

she held, slipped and cut her own finger. Blood poisoning set in and she was removed to the hospital where she now lies in a dangerous condition. The finger has already been amputated.

TO KOOLAU.

An Overland Passenger and Freight Service.

Henry Bryant, the mail carrier, has a notice in this morning's issue of the Advertiser. On every Tuesday he will be prepared to carry mail and passengers to Kahuku and way points via the Pali. He has the very best of conveyances and will guarantee the very best of service. Undoubtedly this will prove a boon to the public which heretofore had to trust to the uncertain schedules of steamers running to the other side of the Island. Now that the new road to the Pali has been completed, Mr. Bryant will be able to make quick time and guarantee the delivery of the mail and parcels at the other end of the line in very best of time. John D. Holt at Lovelock & Co.'s store, No. 19 Nuuanu Avenue, is agent for Mr. Bryant.

AN ORANGE WORM

Prof. Koebele Wanted to Fight Against It.

Came to Hawaii to Campaign in Opposition to Beetles and Blight. Foreign Guava Pest.

Professor Koebele is busy at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture these days finishing up his report to accompany the accounting of Mr. Marsden for work of the valuable department during the past two years. Professor Koebele, since he left Hawaii has been fully occupied in his profession of searching for and furnishing enemies of fruit and tree and plant pests. He made a trip to Mexico to look after the new orange worm and found that it was doing a fearful lot of damage. California orchard owners are in terror for fear of this pest getting into their territory. So important is the matter that the United States Government has taken an interest in it. Just before Professor Koebele sailed from Hawaii he received dispatches from Washington asking him to continue work and investigations on the orange worm. He was compelled to leave the matter at the stage he had reached and come on to fill his engagement here. The egg from which this orange worm grows or is produced is laid beneath or in the skin. So soon as the worm becomes able it bores directly to the center of the fruit, ruining it completely. Hundreds of cars of these diseased oranges have been shipped to the East from various Mexican states, but in the West the strictest embargo has been placed upon them and is being vigorously enforced. It would be more than a man's life was worth to bring any of these orange worms into any part of California.

On this trip to the Islands, which will be of several months duration, Professor Koebele will make a couple of tours of the group in the interest of general agriculture. He will campaign against the army and cut worms and blight generally. He is confident that common blights and the Japanese beetle are well in hand and that insects can be made upon the two worms. The army worm is very destructive of food. The cut worm prefers cane and unless headed off can do irreparable damage. In town here Professor Koebele will have headquarters at the Government nursery on King street. He says that Mr. Marsden's toads have done magnificent work against the beetle and that a fungus now being grown and effective here in the past will do about all the rest. Professor Koebele has added greatly to his "bug cabinet" and talks as entertainingly as ever upon blights and noxious insects and their enemies. He says that the Mexicans are having trouble other than with the orange. A blight or worm has gone after the guava and the natives are now deprived of that favorite article of their food supply. Professor Koebele mentioned incidentally that while delicious jellies were made from the guava here the Mexicans were in advance of Island people in utilizing the fruit to the utmost. The Mexicans produce from the guava a delicious candy that sells readily anywhere at an enormous price as compared with ordinary candy values.

Japan's Figures.

(Japan Times).

According to the latest information supplied by the Japanese Consul General in Hawaii, the number of laborers there is as follows:

	Contract laborers.	Free laborers.
Japanese	6,109	5,285
Chinese	4,950	1,911
Portuguese	269	1,533
Native Hawaiian	430	926

Mules for Hawaii.

STOCKTON, January 13.—Thirty-five head of fine mules which have been collected in this county for the Hawaiian market were shipped by steamer tonight for San Francisco, to be transferred there to a regular Honolulu packets.

WINE ATHLETES

No Such Thing as Champagne Training.

Note From A. F. Judd, Jr., of Yale Exceptional Cases—Ideas of Successful Coach and Trainer.

EDITOR P. C. A.—It has come to my notice that a certain article has been published in a Honolulu newspaper, saying that Coach Butterworth of the Yale Football Team gave champagne to the men of the football squad as a regular training drink. This yarn is evidently given credence and therefore, I hasten to deny it. Such a story hurts football and especially the institution with which the story is connected.

Champagne was not served at the Yale training table. After severe practice games, Mr. Butterworth would take the two or three men who were "fine" or too tired to relish their dinner, down to Heublein's across the Green and give them enough champagne and crackers to stimulate their appetites for the regular dinner that followed with the whole squad at 250 York street.

Mr. Butterworth's methods are thoroughly vindicated by the fact that within a week the same eleven men of the Yale team played the veteran teams of both Harvard and Princeton, while in both games, their opponents put in five or six new men as substitutes.

ALBERT F. JUDD, JR., Yale, '97.

December 20, 1897.

"Broncho" Armstrong, one of Yale's Varsity football men, and captain of a Yale racing crew, and a coach whose crews in football and rowing have won nearly all their contests in '97, writes to a correspondent here about training and the use of wine. He says:

"In the last five years college men have realized more and more that the training must be adapted to the individual, and not the individual to the training, which was the mistaken policy for years. Many good men and a good many games were lost through this mistake.

"Steps in advance were not taken gradually but rather by jumps. The captains directed these matters, and in regard to diet, it depended on them, whether a liberal or close diet was allowed. If the captain was a self-reliant man, who looked into things for himself, he would take a long step ahead, as he could see that something was wrong, when animals were trained so differently from men, while physically they were so much alike. If the captain was not a man of this kind, he followed the course laid down by previous captains, and let it go at that. I tried the advanced system in '95 with the Yale Varsity crew. It was the heaviest ever seen in a Yale boat, and it was predicted that they could not finish the Season in condition. Feeding and careful training might do it, and heavier crews, other things being equal, should win. But the heavy men had always before gone out of condition and became mere drags in the boat. The '95 crew of heavy men were trained to the end on this theory and it was one of the fastest crews on record. The system is now used, and perfected.

"In football the same practice began to prevail. This year, '97, there was more liberality than ever in feeding.

"As to the use of wine or champagne, the statement sent to Honolulu, is much overdrawn. A few men were given champagne, as it was considered a good thing to keep the life in a man, and it was done this year, where and when deemed necessary, but no general use of it was allowed. Nor will it ever be, as we can see more and more, that it is much better to keep the life in a man, than it is to bring it back to him, if it has gone out by imperfect training. The step which really counted in the Yale football team, this year, was this: the life was kept in the men by not over-working them."

Athletic training is one of the live questions all the year 'round here and views such as given above cannot fail to interest a very large portion of the community.

Several occupants of the building at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, which is soon to be removed to make way for the new Judd building, are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing other locations.

RUBBER STAMPS MADE TO ORDER



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



THOMAS A. EDISON, JR.

Young Edison, son of the famous "Wizard," is only 21 years old, but he has already shown inventive talent of a high order. He has worked with his father twelve years and has not received a college education.

Baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound never ought to have been sold, because good baking powder is cheaper—does more for the money.

But now as the good times are coming back—as the newspapers say—the excuse for cheap baking powders is even less than ever.

Your money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best*—at your grocer's.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
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PLOWS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS;
PLANTATION SUPPLIES;
LUBRICATING OILS;
CARPENTERS', MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS;
ARMS AND AMMUNITION;
FARMERS' BOILERS;
WILEY & RUSSELL'S SCREW PLATES;
TAPS AND DIES, DRILLS;
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES;
GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE PAINT;
"GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES;
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES;
GASOLINE STOVES;
AGATE AND TIN WARE;
LAMPS;
"AUTOMATIC" AND "NEW VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINES.

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Hawaiian Gazette Office.

NEW GOODS PER "GWYNEDD."

Tin Plates, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead, Yellow Metal, Galvd. Plain Iron Sheets, Corrugated Galvd. Roofing, Galvd. Roofing Screws, Lead Roofing Screw Washers, Galvd. Ridging, Saucepans, Fry Pans, Sal Soda, Tea Kettles, Galvd. Iron Wire Rope, Galvd. Steel Wire Rope, Galvd. Seizing, Flowers sulphur, Blue Mottled Soap, Alum, Galvd. Anchors, Brass Centrifugal Linings, Ball Blueing, Coffin Furniture, Rain Gauges, Door Mats, Bag Twine, Galvd. Tubs, Galvd. Telephone Wire, Castor Oil, Iron Pots (6 to 18 gallon), Day & Martin Shoe Blacking, Flax Sail Duck, Sheet Zinc, Chain Pulleys, Dry Paints, White Lead.

Everything in good order. Standard Goods. Low Prices.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

TIMELY TOPICS

January 19, 1898.

The attention of Plantation owners, Steamship owners and all who use steam power, is called to the

ANTI-CALORIC
BOILER
PLASTER
AND
STEAM
PIPE
COVERING,

for which we are the exclusive agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The necessity for a good pipe covering when steam has to be transmitted any distance is well known by all who use steam for power. By using this covering on your pipes a saving of 20 per cent. in fuel is guaranteed. This is a big item and should be well considered. One hundred pounds of plaster will cover 100 square feet of surface one-half inch thick. It is no experiment. It has been tested and recommended by the great railroads and manufacturers of the Pacific Coast.

One of the best indorsements is from a home company, as the following letter will show:

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., LTD.:
Gentlemen—We have used the products of the "ANTI-CALORIC COMPANY" on the boiler of the "Waialeale" and have found them first class, and so easy to manipulate that the services of a plasterer were not needed to make a neat and substantial job.

Yours very truly,
A. W. KEECH,
Superintendent Engineer I. I. S. N. Co.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT ST.

**DON'T
DELAY
BUILDING.**

When the thermometer registers 60 degrees, which has occurred recently, most people complain about it being cold. In reality it is not cold weather but one's blood is thin and does not furnish sufficient warmth to guard against the climatic changes.

MALT NUTRINE BUILDS.

This is the season when you need a fat and blood builder. You cannot expect to accomplish this end without taking something to do it—let that something be MALT NUTRINE. It is the friend of the ailing one.

EVERY DOSE EFFECTIVE.

The reputation this preparation has obtained from the Medical Profession was brought about purely upon its merits. The consumption is increasing daily and anyone who has taken the preparation speaks in the highest terms for it.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Price by the case containing one dozen bottles, \$3.50; single bottles, 25 cents.

We are the sole agents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William of Germany. Events make him in some respects, the most prominent man of the world. Napoleon III. in his day, apparently controlled the destinies of Europe. Fate handed this power over to the young Emperor.

While impulsive and dictatorial he stands for the integrity of the Fatherland.

Nor can he be censured if now in the interests of German prosperity, he follows the example of the great States of Europe, and secures a foothold in the Orient. It is the logic of modern foreign commerce.

If in advancing German commerce in the East, he suddenly awakens the Americans to a sense of their own needs, let us, even though we are a small community, salute the German flag, and its most respectable and able representative here, Mr. J. F. Hackfeld.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND CUBAN SUFFERING.

Secretary of State, John Sherman, has made under the direction of President McKinley, a third appeal to the people of the United States, on behalf of the Cubans. We publish it in another column. The President takes an unusual course in this respect, in officially asking the people for aid.

Perhaps it would be gratifying to the President, if all persons here, laying aside political differences for the time, would unite in some substantial testimonial to the Cubans. Even a hint from the President should be quite enough to put our charity in motion. Without any hint from us the President, while overwhelmed with work, found the time to protect the reciprocity treaty in the tariff bill.

The suffering of the Cubans is best illustrated by repeating the statement made the other day in this paper, that the loss from disease, and want of 17,000 persons in one year in this city, out of our population of 30,000, would parallel the loss in only one out of the many towns of Cuba.

If the President of the United States voluntarily appeals for aid, it should not be beneath the dignity of our own officials to follow his example.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Our evening contemporary, the Independent, misunderstands our position regarding the need in the past and in the present, of a Commission authorized by law to examine into the social and political condition of these Islands. Our contemporary believes in the appointment of such a Commission, before which, it says, the natives can give their "ideas" about things. The object of such a Commission would be to exclude "ideas," hearsay and opinions, and obtain facts only. Affidavits are of little value, because those who make them are not subject to close cross-examination. The testimony of a man on the witness stand, and his testimony in an affidavit are usually quite different.

Mr. Blount, for instance, states in his report that the missionaries caused the natives

to be restricted in their kulanas or homesteads to very small pieces of land. A personal examination of the natives themselves, would have disclosed the fact that they were serfs, and the lands they received were the free gifts of the King who treated them generously enough. Direct and positive testimony would show that he did this, under the influence of certain missionaries. In the absence of direct testimony, Mr. Blount allowed his ears to be stuffed with idle rumors and fishy stories.

Before such a Commission, the natives would tell the sad story of their disposition of their lands. A searching examination would bring out the positive evidence of their own rulers, Kamehameha III, IV, V., as to the capacity of the natives to rule themselves.

The small numbers of the whites on these Islands, make it especially important that their relations with the natives should be ascertained in such a way as to put them beyond dispute. And, fortunately, the more the native is made to testify to facts within his knowledge, the clearer becomes the justification of the acts of '93.

Many whites, who live here, are indifferent to the value of these facts, and truths, because they are here for profit and climate only. But there are people, who were born here, and were unreservedly committed to native Hawaiian rule. These should see to it that the facts which caused them to join in the overthrow, are clearly ascertained, and admitted by the natives.

The story of the relations everywhere of the Anglo-Saxon race to weaker races has been usually discreditable, in the matter of personal rights. Here only, has the Anglo-Saxon, voluntarily and willingly supported native rule, until it became insupportable.

On the side of law and personal rights, and the influence of the early missionaries upon the natives, the relation has been such as to stand the fiercest light. The story is romantic.

On the side of commerce and trade, it has been, since the days of Captain Cook, in its moral relations a blot on Christian civilization. It is useless to conceal it. At the same time the native is subject to the general laws which govern national growth and the crime of civilization against him does not justify him in claiming a restoration of that which he has foolishly thrown away.

THE E. P.'S.

President Dole must have taken abiding comfort, while crossing the dreary Sierras, in reading in the pages of the S. F. Chronicle, what the Earnest Patriots of Fort street thought about his selfishness, and luke-warmness, and there must have been a moment of exhilaration, when he read that they were quite willing to kick him out if he did not do as he was told. He may have recalled Josh Billing's maxim: "I beleaf in zeal, but when it tries ten beat Dexter's time, then i think it wants watching as a mule's hind legg dus."

At the present moment, he is living within a stone's throw of the White House. He has already sat in the room which Mr. Lincoln occupied, when a lot of the zealous and "earnest patriots," of the day, tried to prevent his re-election, on the ground that he was incompetent, and another lot of the E. P.'s, at an earlier date told him that they would denounce him

through the land, if he did not at once proclaim the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Dole may find some consolation, if the walls of the White House will talk to him. He may find also that the E. P.'s are merely the noble instruments in the hands of a Higher power, established in Front street to discipline him for his own good—and their's too.

President Dole must meet as best he can, the damning charge of receiving the Princess Kaiulani in his box at the opera house. It has unnecessarily goaded the E. P.'s to hanging up placards in reputable places, with the inscription on each: "We smell at rat," or as the Irishman put it: "We smell a rat. We see it brewing in the storm. We will nip it in the bud."

The pleasant amenities existing between President Dole and Princess Kaiulani, stand at present, on good sense and good breeding. There is no occasion for converting that harmless relation into a portentous and dangerous "rat." If persons allied to the Princess disturb that relation, Mr. Dole and his Cabinet will stand where they have always stood.

If the E. P.'s would work off the intense energy they are now spending in smelling out political rats, into developing a careful, extensive, and practical scheme of white colonization here, and have it ready for the next Legislature, they would really do a great and patriotic service, valuable beyond measure, annexation or no annexation.

CUMING'S PREDICTION.

The predictions of Mr. P. A. Cuming, the geologic freak, that these Islands are about to be submerged, are now published in many American papers. Mr. Lenhart of Kailua, Hawaii, writes to this paper that he has received anxious inquiries about these predictions from friends in the States. Fortunately, just at this moment Professor Agassiz arrives. No better authority exists for the correct knowledge of the working of the earth's insides. The unusual quiet of Kilauea is significant. The reckless boring of artesian wells, in the opinion of several of our local savants, has weakened the underpinning of the group, just as the boring of ants into the legs of chairs dangerously reduces their supporting capacity.

A submergence of Mr. Dillingham's land, to the extent of 50 acres near the harbor lines, to a depth of 35 feet, would give the Oahu Railway Company ample wharfage for a thousand years, and remove from Mr. Dillingham's mind those painful and gloomy estimates he now places on the moral character of the Cabinet.

Perhaps Professor Agassiz will advise us how to regulate the coming earthquake so that it creates a magnificent harbor, and lets the rest of the group remain in peace.

As Mr. Cuming says the Islands and the people will be wiped out, it must be for some adequate reason. Will it be in punishment for our sins? If so, what particular sin? The clergy will undoubtedly say, that it is our failure to fill in and make a pretty plaza near the sea wall of the harbor. Admiral Miller and the American Minister remain undisturbed, because, on the first rumbling sound, they will resort to the ships, and in due time, anchor over Tantalus.

LIEUT.-COL. EAGAN'S LETTER.

Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Eagan, assistant commissary general of subsistence of the United States Army, has written a long and unusually able letter to Senator Morgan, on the annexation question. It presents the future sugar industry of the country in a new light. He states that more cane sugar for special purposes will be needed in the future, than the States can produce, so that the product of Hawaii will never compete with it. Whatever may be the growth of the beet sugar industry, it cannot meet this special requirement.

Colonel Eagan believes that the white man can labor in these Islands, and that there will be a large emigration from America.

His statements regarding the coffee industry are not as exact as they should be. He says that Hawaiian coffee is selling in San Francisco at

from 18 to 20 cents per pound. It is not selling at that price. He speaks of its superiority. What its commercial value will be in the great markets, is not yet fixed. The largest demand for the best coffee is for mixing and giving flavor to inferior grades, and to stuff like wheat and peas, and chickory used in adulteration. The coffee of the "masses" in America, today, is adulterated, though it is not injurious.

There must be no exaggeration about our coffee, or the money in it. There is a vast increase in coffee production, in many countries, and prices tend downward. At the same time, it is quite certain that its cultivation can be made profitable. But the word profitable has many meanings. There will, undoubtedly, be a reaction in the enthusiasm for coffee growing, within several years. The question of labor supply will soon be pressing. The scarcity of it has already been felt. To the cultivator of small areas, the necessity of it is not so pressing. The large cultivators may be in some jeopardy. But means will be found for utilizing the labor of children, at certain seasons. With the cultivation of coffee will go the cultivation of small fruits, and economic plants. Much experience has been already acquired in this business, and in a short time, he who proposes to engage in it, will not be at loss for intelligent instruction.

A COMMERCIAL BATTLE.

Congress, in order to pay off the British and Canadians for refusing to aid in preventing pelagic seal hunting, has just passed a law forbidding the importation of seal skins into the United States.

Experience teaches what the result will be. The women of the United States will insist on having seal skins. The price will rise. The smugglers will do a magnificent business.

American citizens will have to pay extravagant prices. The smugglers will get rich. The seal skins will filter through 3,000 miles of border. If the Bering Sea skins cannot be distinguished from the Russian or the Japanese skins, there will be an immense increase in the importation from those countries. If the law stands there is no reason why sealers from Hawaii should not try the business.

The situation is, that the American woman will pay the "fines" for British obstinacy.

The purpose of the law is to force the British to terms. If the smugglers carry the goods through in sufficient quantities, the British will ask for no terms. If smuggling is prevented, the British merchants will demand that Canada come to an understanding with the United States. "It's an ill wind," etc. There is a rare chance for "deserving" smugglers to do a fine trade. In ancient times there would have been war over pelagic sealing. In modern times the nations play points on each other, and don't pull out the big bowie knives they keep in their boot legs.

SOME NEW FACTS.

The Journal of Commerce (N. Y.), in its carefully thought out article on the annexation of these Islands, from which we quoted the other day, gives its readers some important facts to think about, which have not been before presented.

It states that the relations of the world's commerce are changing and must seriously affect the United States. The population of the States is increasing 1 1/2 millions each year. The mining and manufacturing industries are drifting towards a vast expansion. Within 10 years past, more than 10 millions of new producers have had to depend for their earnings upon resources outside of planting and farming, and the number is increasing. In 15 years there will be 100 millions of people. There will be 60 millions of them dependent on non-agricultural industries. The grain production of other countries will drive many more to the manufacturing industries. The rapid progress to-

wards these events is as yet hardly noticed. The national necessities will be imperative. Foreign outlets must be secured. There must be access to the 400 millions of Chinese. No European powers can be allowed to stand in the way, or hamper the expansion of American commerce. Therefore the annexation of Hawaii is a necessity.

One asks why the shrewd Americans have not realized the situation before this time. The truth is that the vast body of intelligent merchants do not realize it yet. The expansion of trade has not been a pressing necessity, and men do not go about looking up problems that do not touch their pockets. The average man does not care to increase his load. He does not take care of his health until he begins to lose it. He does not raise his umbrella until the rain falls.

Many of the Americans begin to realize that in the struggle for trade, Europe may, without threats of war towards America, close up the opening for her possible trade. As the American looks westward, Hawaii lies across the line of vision.

Every merchant, whose goods are a glut upon the home market becomes interested, when the prospect of a foreign market is open to him. He raises his eyes and looks, then he sees, then he acts. How rapidly he moves we do not know. We shall hear about it shortly.

BAD WEATHER.

Steamers at Several Places Unable to Handle Freight.

The Inter-Island steamers are meeting with hard luck off Hawaii, Kauai and this Island. According to reports received by the steamer Lehua yesterday morning, the Iwalei was lying off Waipio gulch waiting for the weather to abate. The Ke Au Hou was at Kau in the same condition.

The Noeau brought reports to the effect that the James Makee was still weather-bound at Kauai. The weather at Kapaa was as bad as ever. The Kauai will be unable to get back until Sunday.

The Waialeale is now on the other side of this Island waiting for better weather. It has been impossible for her to get in at Kahuku.

1000 LETTERS.

Mail Taken North From Here By a Japanese Steamer.

The Japanese steamer Riojun Maru, Moses master, sailed for Seattle, Wash., at 4 p. m. yesterday, taking about 1,000 letters from here.

Captain Moses expects to be about 10 days on the trip to Seattle. The calculation at present is to get the Riojun Maru back here again in March.

The Riojun Maru was about nine or 10 years ago, a neat boat, under the name of Port Hunter, running from Sydney to London. At the time of the Japanese-Chinese war, she was brought by the former nation.

Circuit Court Notes.

Cecil Brown filed an inventory of the estate of Simon Roth yesterday. Mr. Brown is acting as temporary administrator during the absence of T. R. Walker. He finds real and personal property amounting to \$82,793.47.

William Kaapa denies the allegations set forth in the complaint of Kauukoa to quiet title.

Kapulani has filed a denial to the complaint of Paoakalani in the action to quiet title.

Fred. W. Macfarlane and William H. Cornwall, executors of the will of Adella Cornwall have presented their accounts to the Circuit Court for approval.

Judge Stanley decided yesterday that judgment should be entered for Mrs. Thomas Lack in the suit brought against her, as the owner of the property at 413 Fort street, by C. S. Desky. The suit was to receive damages resulting from an overflow of water from the floor above and dripping through the ceiling onto plaintiff's stock. Bruce Waring and Company brought suit against Mrs. Lack, claiming that the stipulation in their lease of the lower floor to keep the premises in repair could not be construed to refer to the second story. The defense set up negligence on the part of Bruce Waring Co., inasmuch as they knew that the pipe on the second story leaked several days previous to the night on which the damage had

been done, and they had failed to turn off a stop cock on the first floor.

H. Holmes, et al. have entered their plea in bar in the bill of quiet title brought by S. Ahmi.

J. P. Mendonca has filed a denial to the complaint of Cecil Brown and H. Hocke, trustees of the estate of J. W. Gay.

Ten days additional time has been agreed upon for the filing of Neelan's bill of exceptions to the complaint in the ejectment suit brought by L. Nakoa.

The first annual account of S. K. Ka-ne, guardian of Kamal and Papalina, were filed yesterday.

Kupena Kaimana has filed a motion that C. H. Pulaa and J. H. Kaimana be adjudged to be in default in their suit. Judge Stanley has so ordered.

By stipulation the land dispute between Ninia, et al. and Elizabeth K. Wilder will be heard on January 31.

The final accounts of A. Z. Hadley, administrator of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong were filed yesterday.

Petition was made yesterday for the probate of the will of the late Charles T. Galick.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION BY SOIL FILTRATION.

Filtration through the soil is regarded by M. Vincey of the French School of Agriculture as hygienically and economically the most perfect. The work is done through the nitric oxidation of nitrous organisms effected, independent of vegetation, by special microbes contained in the soil. The nitrates thus formed, combined with the very soluble bases contained in the earth, are taken up as foods by plants or carried off in drainage waters. The purifying quality of the soil is not augmented by the production of crops upon it. The siliceous sewer beds of Gennevilliers, near Paris, dug up and ridged, without crops, are capable of absorbing and purifying 1,200,000 cubic meters of sewage per hectare (about two acres and a half) a year. Agriculture is regarded as of great importance in the economy of sewer beds, but not so much on account of its relations to purification as to the quantity of water which the ground can receive. The demands which the most thirsty crops can make upon the water constituents of sewage are, however, limited; and they absorb only a fraction of the amount poured upon the beds. M. Vincey's observations in the Agricultural Park of Asnieres indicate that forest land is capable of usefully purifying at least as much water as the natural meadow; and it results from all the experiments that, for a like soil and equal volumes of sewage, a smaller surface of meadow or forest is required than, for instance, of kitchen-garden crops. Siliceous soils and sands free from marl appear to have the highest purifying qualities. Limestone formations, marls, clays, etc., are inferior in these properties. The longer a soil has been purifying sewer water, the filter it becomes for continuing the work; for purifying irrigation multiplies the colonies of mineralizing ferments in the soil. Comparative examination of land in which the operation had been going on from 10 to 20 years and of soil that was virgin to the process showed that no nitrogen had accumulated in the earth in consequence of sewage irrigation. The smaller part of the mineralized matter passes into the crops, while the larger part is washed away. —Popular Science Monthly.

The Russian Admiralty have ordered a first-class battleship, of 12,670 tons displacement, to be laid down at the arsenal at Ijora. Great things are expected of the armor for this vessel, which it is said, is being constructed under a secret process. The Russian authorities have also in hand two "destroyers" of the Sokol type building in St. Petersburg, and a triple screw cruiser of the Russia type. ("Shipping World," London).

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Eczema,

a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Catarrh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attribute to various acidities in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sarsaparilla, corrects.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SCOTS AT FEAST

Thistle Club Banquet in Memory of Burns.

A VERY PLEASANT EVENING

Toasts and Responses—Addresses.
Readings—The Immortal Poet.
"Land of Burns."

The Burns banquet given by the Scottish Thistle Club of this city at the Arlington hotel last evening was about the most successful affair the organization has ever conducted. The attendance was very large and the program was of a high order of merit. There were toasts or to give music or recitations. The result was that several eloquent and able addresses were heard and that the music and the readings were considerably above the average. The banquet tables were in the hotel parlor and the feast was a credit to the house. The service was personally directed by Mr. Krouse. Besides the past chiefs and visitors present the notables at the table included Governor Cleghorn. This was the program:

Introductory Remarks
.....Chief Geo. L. Dall
To sum up all, be merry, I advise;
And, as we're merry, may we still be wise.
The Immortal Memory of Burns.....
.....Dr. Thos. McMillan
A blast o' Janwar win' blew hansen in
on Robin.
Instrumental Music—
ViolinWm. A. Love
PianoO. B. Braddick
Our Past ChiefsWm. White, P. C.
Hall to the chief who in triumph advances.
Song—"There was a lad was born in
Kyle."David H. Macrae
The Land o' BurnsRobert Catton
We'll drink a health to Scotland yet.
Song—"Scotland Yet."John C. Brown
Recitation—"Burns."J. G. Whittier
J. A. Dower.
The Land We Live in, Daniel Logan
Gae seek for pleasure where ye will,
But here I never missed it yet.
Instrumental Music—W. A. Love
Song—"My Love is Like the Red,
Red Rose"T. McMillan
Hilo Caledonian Club—F. W. Wood
The bands and bliss o' mutual love,
O, that's the chiefest world's treasure.
Song—"Gae bringd tae me a pint o'
wine"W. Dickson
Recitation—"Tam o' Shanter".....
.....Chief Dall
Absent Members—Thos. Black
When day is gone, and night is come,
And a' folks bound to sleep,
I think o' him that's far awa,
The lee-lang night, and weep.
Instrumental Music—Wm. A. Love
The PressVisiting Pressmen
A child's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll print it.
The LadiesDr. H. V. Murray
The sweetest hours that e'er I spent
Were spent among the lassies, O.
Auld Lang Syne.

The front cover page of each program was embellished with a photographic copy of the Scottish Thistle club's picture of Robert Burns. These neat souvenirs were supplied by Frank Davey.

In his introductory remarks, Chief Geo. L. Dall, who presided for the evening said that all knew the cause of assembling in this fashion and the purpose and spirit of the observance. All over the world similar companies were gathered to the same ends. Wherever heroism and honor and homely honesty are admired, there Burns is held in such esteem that he is little less than an idol. The birth anniversary is that of a king of men, for he was an honest man and by that token a monarch amongst his fellows. He had expressed to mankind the heart's sentiment and would be ever dear and constant to the memory of true men and women. The toastmaster then introduced Dr. Thos. McMillan, who lately came to these Islands direct from Scotland and whose memories of the land of Burns are fresh and green. Dr. McMillan's subject was the immortal memory of Burns.

Dr. McMillan said that Burns had attained an elevation in mankind that was without a parallel. No other poet has been taken so closely to the bosom of the people and held so dearly. All gatherings on this date are animated by a spirit of sympathy and love and admiration that is exceptional. Who could have imagined that one whose early life and training and whose development had been such as Burns passed through would be ranked as the poet next to Shakespeare? Who could suppose from ordinary accounts of Burns that he would reveal himself as he does in "The Cotter's Saturday Night,"—a lover of his fellow man and one whose heart went out to all who needed friendliness? For a brief time Burns was the pet or lion of Edinburgh society. Then came a period during which he was maligned and slandered and the breath of cruel words had pursued even his memory. There was an explanation of this. Burns was not an evil man. He boldly and radically expressed himself upon one side in the day of the most marked and very bitter religious and political strife. He went to the extremes and effort was made to punish him for his course. He hurled his scathing sarcasms and his forceful truths so that opponents were crazed in their hatred against him. He was an active partisan. While an officer of the Crown he refused to drink the health of Pitt and on enter-

ing a theater where the national anthem was being played called for a revolutionary hymn. Yet when his country was threatened and assailed by his actions and his writings inspired his countrymen to deeds of valor in which he himself assisted. Both his political and religious views were due to his devotion to the principle of independence of the people. Burns was both poet and man and men are honored by honoring his memory.

Mr. White spoke briefly of the good work accomplished by past chiefs of the club and called upon all members to be zealous in supporting the incumbent of the chair. All Scotchmen are made welcome at all times to the club. Robert Catton said the subject assigned him was a large one, but that he felt he had a highly sympathetic audience. The love of the Scotchman for his land might well be measured by the oceans and continents which separated him from his birth place. But it must be conceded that Burns, who loved Scotland better than any other man, is the poet of the whole world as well as the poet of Scotland. In America, and in fact everywhere, they have some Scotchmen who are more clannish than those still in the native land. Mr. Catton said that Sir Walter Scott must not be forgotten. There was a significant silence upon the mention of Robert Louis Stevenson, who was said to have loved Scotland as well as Burns himself. Of Scotland itself, much might be said. Mr. Catton mentioned many localities especially dear to Scotchmen. It was a land to inspire song. The physical aspect of the country had its effect, without doubt, upon the whole people.



CHIEF GEO. L. DALL.
(Photo by Williams).

The Scotch were rugged, and they were thrifty and honest. They were honest not because it was the best policy, but because honesty is character. Mr. Catton closed with a spirited description of the recent valiant feat of Gordon's 75th Highlanders in India. The men stormed a place and to the music of the bagpipes added fresh glory to British arms.

Mr. Dower made some earnest introductory remarks and read well. He spoke of the universal love of Burns. Dan Logan said for the "Land We Live In" that it was a beautiful land and was becoming more and more beautiful. For hospitality, Hawaii is like Scotland. One marked difference is that when Scotchmen leave their home land they seldom return, but about every man who leaves Hawaii comes back again. Hawaii has been kind to the Scotchmen within her borders and they have reciprocated. Some of the foremost citizens of the country have been Scotchmen and have made honorable records. Wyllie was mentioned and so was Governor Cleghorn. In the present Minister of Interior of the Government the Thistle club has a prized member.

To the toast "Hilo Caledonian Club," F. W. Wood responded by referring to the worthy past chief, Archie Steele, and the love and respect in which he was held by all the members of the club.

The recitation by Chief Dall of "Tam O' Shanter" from the very beginning to "Remember Tam O' Shanter's mare" was listened to with great interest. At the various witty passages, so well rendered, there was hearty applause. In response to the toast "Absent members," Thos. Black said in part: "Before reaching out and answering for our members in distant lands, I would like to deal with the Island members. Our Island members in most parts are doing well and hold in many instances, quite responsible positions. I believe their remunerations are in accordance with their responsibilities and, from the advice I have received from the majority of them, they are making a good and wise use of the same. I believe they are paying up their dues regularly, which is a very important part of the membership of any society. I believe also that I am quite correct in saying, that I am voicing the sentiments of all the absent members on the Islands when I wish the Scottish Thistle Club a very prosperous year."

"As to those that are 'far awa' I mentioned previously that the honorable Thistle was represented in every quarter of the globe."

"Now for our Klondike contingency. You will notice we are not lacking even for a representative up there and that although we are numerically small, still we are very widely represented, and I am sure it won't surprise me in the least should Andrew discover the North Pole and to his surprise find a member of the club there. However, let us hope that, wherever our absent members wander, whether they go down to the sea in ships, whether it is in the search for gold, whether following their usual avocations, let us hope that a good, strong guiding hand will watch over them and protect them and may they never forget to be thankful to Him who is so considerate as to watch even 'the sparrow's fall.'"

The toast to "Visiting Pressmen" was responded to by the representatives of the Independent, Star and Advertiser in the order named. The Scottish Thistle Club was heartily thanked

for the kindness and courtesy shown the members of the press.

The man who was to have responded to the toast to the "Ladies" was absent so Dr. Murray was called upon to respond. The doctor told of how he had been raised by a good old Scotch woman and of what he had been taught in his earliest days. He finished by saying that one of the most important things him was to "Hold your tongue." He then held up his glass with the remark: "To the ladies."

The music of the evening was very fine indeed. It was a concert. Leading were the violin numbers by W. A. Love, who was at his best in Scottish and Hawaiian selections. Mr. O. B. Braddick, a performer of note, was at the piano. The singing was by David M. McRae, John C. Brown, T. McMillan, W. Dickson and Robert Catton.

BASE BALL OF 1898

Capt. "Jim" Thompson
Has the Honolulu Team.

Strong Nine-Stars and Regiments.
More Games Proposed—Not
Enough Ball Last Year.

There is at the present time a very perceptible stir in baseball circles, as there is every year when one team chooses its men and proposes to get to work. There seems to be a very general call for an extension of the season this year over that of the last season, the claim being that there is room for more games without any inconvenience. This is also based on the fact that last season there was a call for more games when the series had been completed. The people, had not been given enough. However, while all this talk is going on the principal thing to be considered is a meeting of the League for the arrangement of a program. The proposition to be advanced by a large number of the players has for its main feature, a series of games in which each team will be required to play twenty-one games instead of fourteen as last year, the first of these to take place a month earlier than last year.

One team, the Honolulu, is now ready for work and it is time the others were following the good example. A meeting of the Honolulu team was held on Monday night and James A. Thompson of the St. Louis team last year, was chosen captain while Chris Willis was made manager and delegate. Besides the two mentioned, the following were signed: B. Lemon, C. Holt, Mahuka, Pahau, Pryce, Kanaa, Koki, Clark, Kanaol, T. Jackson, W. Ahia. The colors adopted are blue and white. The word "Honolulu" will be placed in blue letters across the front of the white jersey. Captain Thompson has wasted no time and has ordered the boys out for practice some time next week. After that, practice will be kept up regularly until the opening of the season. From a glance at the names given above it will be seen that the team will be a very strong one. The St. Louis boys of last year are well represented and a few members of the Star team of last year will also be noticed.

The Regiment boys will come into the league and will have as members the same players as last year. It is possible that there will be a strengthening of the ranks of the soldier boys from the baseball players in the Volunteers. At all events there will be a good team from the barracks. Al Moore is authority for the statement that there will be no more players imported from the States. What goes into the team will be strictly Island material.

The Star team has made no move yet but it is expected that there will soon be a reorganization. There is material among the sympathizers of the Stars to make a fine team. There will be no St. Louis team this year as nearly all the members have gone to form the Honolulu.

After Claus.

Mrs. Emma Spreckels Watson is demanding through attorneys here rental from Honolulu property which was at one time the property of her father, was given to her, then deeded back, in California, to the colonel. The legal point is supposed to be that Mr. Watson did not sign the transfer papers. Reports are that Claus Spreckels has been decidedly "mean" to his daughter since her marriage. While in the city recently the lady confided to Island friends of long standing that she had been unable to get from her home, even the smallest of her childhood trinkets or valued mementoes, that her father's anger seemed to be settled.

Lahainaluna School.

Lahainaluna school is now furnished throughout with electric lights. Just recently a dynamo was placed in a convenient place on the school grounds and every night now, the lights may be seen to burn in excellent style. The boys at the school have full charge of the lighting, under the direction of Mr. Rosecrans, the present principal. Water power is used.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

I am instructed by Nicholas Peterson, of Honolulu, Guardian of the Estate of Mary Puakaleihua Apoe, a minor, in pursuance of an order of the Honorable W. L. Stanley, Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, to sell at Public Auction, at my Sales Room in Honolulu on

MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

the following described property:
All that certain parcel of land situate at Waialua, Hanalei, Island of Kauai, bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing in the centre of the Waialua river which flows into the Hanalei river, running N. 85-100 chains along the edge of the Hanalei river to a stake; thence S. 72 W. 9 25-100 chains across the fish-pond Kanaoa to a stake; thence S. 70 E. 8 57-100 chains across the said fish-pond Kanaoa to stake in the bank of Waialua auaui; thence N. 71 E. 8 4-100 chains along the corner of said auaui to place of commencement—containing an area of 7 acres, 2 rods and 30.5 links, as described in deed from Anton Brooks to Koka and Apoe, dated March 2, 1872, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Liber 34, page 297."

The property will be offered at our upset price of Eight Hundred Dollars. Terms cash U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.
Honolulu, Jan. 12, 1898.
1933-3w

SALE OF MOLOKAI RANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under the direction of the Trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and by authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated January 7th, 1898, will sell at public auction those premises on the Island of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, known as the Molokai Ranch, and consisting of the following lands and property, to wit:

Lands owned by the Estate in Fee Simple.

	Estimated Area—Acres.
Royal Patent 3146, Kalua-koi	46,500
L. C. A. 11216, Naliwa and Leles	5,909
Royal Patent 6824, L. C. A. 7755½, Kahanui; Royal Patent 2557, Kipu and Manowai	2,450
Royal Patent 3533, Kaula-kai (Except 27 acres reserved for Homestead lots).	5,213
L. C. A. 7779b, Makakupaia	1,425
L. C. A. 8559b, Apana 28, Kawela uplands	7,700
L. C. A. 2937, Holi	70

The above areas are approximate only.

Crown Lands under lease for a term of thirty years from January 1st, 1888, at a rental of \$1,200 per annum.

	Estimated Area—Acres.
Palaau and Leles (3 Apanas)	11,258
Kalamaula	6,747
Kapaakea	2,178
Estimated number of cattle	4,500
Estimated number of sheep	14,500
Estimated number of horses	170
Estimated number of goats	4,000

Map of the above premises may be seen at the office of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate, Merchant street, and at the place of sale.

The sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, February 2d, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon at the mauka door way of the Judiciary Building in Honolulu. The upset price for said property is fixed at \$150,000.

Terms Cash; or at the option of the purchaser not more than two-thirds of the purchase money to be secured by mortgage on said premises for a term not exceeding five years, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

All moneys payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America, and deeds at the expense of the purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

Honolulu, January 7, 1898.
HENRY SMITH,
Commissioner.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Art Goods

AND

Artists' Supplies.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DUCO COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Flour, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SOME NEW LAW

Several Measures are to Come from the Government.

MOLOKAI IN FIRST DISTRICT

To Facilitate Trials and Process.
Act on Suspension of Sentence.
Assault Degrees.

Several measures to be presented by the Government to the Legislature are now ready for the first reading and reference. Just so soon as the assembly is organized proper notice of presentation of a number of acts will be given. Attorney-General Smith has prepared nearly all, if not all these bills. Each matter has been the subject of consideration by the Cabinet and President Dole gave his opinion upon them before his departure for Washington.

One of the acts concerning directly the judicial and police departments is the changing of the Island of Molokai from the second to the first judicial district. At present all Molokai cases that cannot be disposed of by the local or district magistrate must go to Lahaina. The means of communication is uncertain and hazardous and there is often delay and always great inconvenience to interested parties. Between Molokai and Honolulu there is regular weekly communication by the steamer Mokolii and the packets for Maui and Hawaii can touch there when necessary. This new plan is regarded as a big thing in facilitating the disposition of Molokai legal matters. There had been talk of the reform for some time, but there was a general inclination to wait until Mr. Smith took the matter up.

Before the recent interesting decision on suspension of sentence by district magistrates had been handed down by the Supreme Court an act had been drafted relating to suspension in District and Circuit Courts. There had always been doubt in the premises and the act that will be submitted will clear away all question. It is intended that the practice shall be suspension in certain cases for a definite period. If sentence is to be moved upon the defendant will be notified and if he receives no notice he may be certain that the state has waived all its rights or penalties.

There has in the past been unsatisfactory results in the trial of several classes of assault cases. Each variety of assault and battery is now a separate and distinct offense. It is proposed to revise the code so that assault and battery shall be in degrees similar in system to larceny. Then if a man who is charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon proves that the weapon was not a dangerous one, he cannot escape scot free when it is self evident that he is guilty of assault. The degrees will be as follows:

Assault with intent to commit murder or other crime.

Assault upon an officer of the law in the performance of his duty.

Assault with a dangerous weapon.

Common assault.

The enactment of a slight amendment to be offered to the present license law will interest and please a whole lot of people living in the vicinity of Beretania and Pensacola street and in other residential districts. This will be in effect that the Minister of Interior may use his discretion as to whether or not he shall grant a lodging house license, for a certain locality.

It is not likely that the matter of changing the Court holding place from Lahaina to Wailuku will be offered to the Legislature. It is certain that no such proposal will come from any of the Ministers. With the new roads on Maui, Lahaina is regarded as an entirely satisfactory place for the Court to remain indefinitely.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION BILL.
Speech in the Senate by Caffery of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Among the measures reported to the Senate today was the pension appropriation bill. It was placed on the calendar.

At the conclusion of the morning business the immigration bill, the unfinished business, was taken up and Caffery of Louisiana was recognized for a speech in opposition to the measure.

Caffery maintained that each State established a right to legislate regarding restriction on suffrage, but he held that a citizen of the United States was one thing and a voter in a State quite another.

"This bill," continued Caffery, "is the cry of proscriptive and selfishness. It is another form of the mania of protection. It is a libel on 70,000,000 freemen whose ancestors as well as themselves have welcomed to our shores every son and daughter of toil."

GREAT STRIKE MAY SOON END.
Conflicting Reports Concerning the Trouble of Engineers.

LONDON, January 14.—The committee of the Allied Trades Union decided today to withdraw the demand for forty-eight hours of labor per week, and the workmen's officials hoped the employers would withdraw the look-out notices and thus end the great labor dispute.

The manifesto of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued this even-

ing, however, ignores today's report. It merely recites the engineers' contentions, and says they are willing to arbitrate the question of hours of work.

The statements of the strikers' representatives, however, are conflicting, as while the decision mentioned above was announced emphatically at Glasgow and in Manchester, where the employers were advised to that effect, Secretary Barnes of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers declares the announcement is untrue.

It is generally believed that the end of the engineers' strike is not far distant. It appears that the London engineers have consented to abandon the forty-eight-hour demands, but so far the North of England engineers have not consented, which justifies Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in refusing to join the committees which have yielded.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Why Port Arthur Was Ceded to the Russians.

LONDON, January 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai is responsible for the statement that the Chinese Minister of War, Joung Lou, has explained to the Viceroy that Port Arthur was ceded to quiet Russia, because a war cloud was looming and all the powers had cast envious eyes upon Chinese ports.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore the British gunboat Swift, which has been hurriedly put into commission at Hong Kong, will sail for Hai-Nan Island.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says, the British torpedo-boat-destroyers Bart and Handy, convoyed by the dispatch vessel Alacrity, have been ordered northward. The homeward orders of the British first-class cruiser Edgardo have been countermanded.

It is asserted in Berlin that the Government has notified all the great powers of its intention to occupy Kiaochau.

It is intended to build a railway from Kiaochau to Peking, connecting with the projected Russian line.

Prince George Must Govern.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—The Sultan granted an audience today to M. Zinovief, the Russian Ambassador, who, it is asserted, made an important communication with reference to the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete. M. Zinovief declared that unless the Sultan withdrew his objections to Prince George, Russia would propose the annexation of Crete to Greece.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 15.—The Porte, it is announced, is negotiating a loan of £1,500,000 with London bankers at 4 per cent, to be used for naval purposes.

LONDON, January 13.—The correspondent of the Standard at The Hague says a private dispatch received there asserts that 300 persons were killed by the earthquake at Amboyna.

BUENOS AYRES, January 15.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that it is believed there that Brazil will sell the new warships now in course of construction in Germany.

PRAGUE, January 10.—Martial law which was proclaimed here in December as a result of the riotous demonstrations which followed the disturbances in the Reichsrath, is abrogated.

BERLIN, January 15.—Prince Bismarck is steadily improving in health. He is again good-humored and has expressed approval of the seizure of Kiaochau Bay in a letter to the Grand Dukes of Weimar and Mecklenburg.

BARCELONA, January 9.—It is reported here that General Weyler has been summoned to Madrid. In the course of an interview with a newspaper representative General Weyler has expressed his belief in the possibility of a conflict between Spain and the United States.

BOSTON, January 15.—Advance proofs of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's new book, "Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen," are out. The book is political in its nature and among other things treats of the growth of Monarchical Government in the Islands and the influence upon it of the missionaries.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Count de Penalosa was a passenger on board the steamer La Gascogne when she sailed today for Havre. The Count has frequently put forward the prediction that within the year Don Carlos will be the acknowledged King of Spain.

MANCHESTER, January 15.—Interest in the engineers' strike has shifted to the attitude of the employers. They are disposed to stand out for a complete victory and say the withdrawal of the demand for 48 hours' work a week does not end the difference. They still insist upon complete control of their works and will effect a reconciliation only on the terms outlined at the last conference.

MADRID, January 15.—It has come of light that the recent riots in Cuba are the outcome of a preconceived conspiracy worked from here, the object being to show that autonomy is unpopular, to turn out the Liberal Government, and to restore General Weyler to Cuba, with Romero Robledo as Prime Minister. In case of intervention, which was counted upon as a possibility, the conspirators looked with equanimity on a disastrous national rising and the fall of the dynasty, with the Carlists arriving to restore order.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Prof. George H. Darwin, son of the famous Darwin, who is lecturing in the States on the tides, says it will not pay to utilize them as a motive power. A small mountain stream would furnish more power than the rise and fall of 10 oceanic liners.

William Pool, a highly respected citizen of Limestone Hill, Wood county, West Virginia, has in his possession a powder horn which was given to his grandfather by George Washington. The former Mr. Pool and General Washington were adjoining neighbors and very close friends. Mr. Pool prizes this treasure very highly.

Spanish and French women of the higher class, according to London Modern Society, are usually expert swordswomen. They are taught to fence as carefully and accurately as their brothers, and there are numerous schools in the two countries where young women are taught not only to fence, but to handle the broadsword. It is considered one of the best possible forms of athletic exercise.

Rev. Anna Shaw, of Chicago, hopes soon to be appointed a policeman. "I would rather be a policeman than be President," she says. "The one crying reform that is now needed in New York and Chicago is 200 uniformed women policemen to walk the street. If Mr. Van Wyck or Mayor Harrison had the knowledge of existing sociological conditions which they ought to have, and which I hope their successors will have, woman should be an active police officer. If these gentlemen want to know where to find women to fill the places, and to fill them well, I could tell them. From the ranks of the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers could be obtained on short notice 200 women whose presence on the streets of Chicago in uniform would do more toward the elimination of crime than many times that number of men."

IN CASE OF FIRE.

Your house takes fire. What burns first? The lightest and most inflammable stuff, of course—furniture, doors, shelves, floors, paneling, and other woodwork. If it is a stone or brick house the walls will probably remain standing—a melancholy sight.

Were not this a principle of universal application Mr. Meddings would never have compared himself to a skeleton, as he does in the letter to which your attention is now invited.

"In the autumn of 1891," he says, "I fell into a low, weak state of health. My ordinary energy appeared to have gone out of me. I always felt tired and languid, and couldn't account for it. Nothing seemed to rest me. I was tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and after meals I had a pain at my chest and left side.

"I was in this condition until the 14th of March, 1892, and then I had to give up work. The reason was, I was too weak to work. In fact, I was so weak that it was about as much as I could do to walk across the floor. Besides this I had a dry, hacking cough; and at night I sweat so the bedclothes were wet. Sometimes during the day cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me.

"I lost flesh rapidly, until I was like a skeleton. My muscles seemed to be shrunk and withered. There was no feeling of warmth in me; it was as though my blood had gone cool and thin. I was too feeble and helpless to wash or dress myself, and people said I was wasting away, as though they expected to see the end of it presently.

"I consulted two doctors and they gave me medicine, but it did me no good. One day my aunt, Mrs. Benton, of Francis Street, Walsall, called, and in the course of talk she said that the medicine that did her good when she was ill was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Although it didn't look reasonable to believe that it could cure a case as bad as mine, nevertheless my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Grove, the chemist in Park Street, and I commenced taking it. In a few days I found myself much better; my appetite was better, and I had gained a little strength.

"To make the story short, I kept on taking the Syrup and continued to get better. As soon as I could digest my food the night sweats and the cough abated, and in a few weeks I was able to go back to my work. That is two years ago, and since then I have been in good health for which I have to thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) ARTHUR THOMAS MEDDINGS, 115, Farringdon Street, Walsall, March 6th, 1894."

In a fire, as we said, it is the light, inflammable stuff that burns first. That's why Mr. Meddings got to be so ghastly thin. The flesh or fat is the fuel of the body. In health it keeps up the warmth and furnishes the power. And to keep up the fuel we must eat.

Now, disease is a conflagration; it tries to burn the house up, and often does it. And it always burns the flesh up, more or less of it. The fat goes first, the muscles, etc., afterwards. That's the way of it. About that time the tenant moves out.

Our friend was well on towards that point. But it wasn't lung disease that killed him, albeit he had the cough and the sweats. They go also with indigestion and dyspepsia—his real and only malady. He got feeble and thin because his disease wouldn't allow the stomach to digest food. Hence he consumed all the flesh he had stored up, and then (luckily for him) he began to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which set his stomach and liver right, and gave his vitals a chance to feed him.

All the same, it is dangerous to let a fire get headway. When it is in your body quench the first spark with Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

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THE MIRRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS FOR

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Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,054,532.

1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £ 2 0 0

2-Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 2 7 5 0

3-Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 6 8 7 5

4-Fire Funds - - - - - 2,650,880 2 6 5 0 8 8 0

5-Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 2,606,182 2 6 0 6 1 8 2

£12,054,532 12 0 5 4 5 3 2

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,577,036 1 5 7 7 0 3 6

Revenue Life and Annuity - - - - - 1,404,307 1 4 0 4 3 0 7

Branches - - - - - £4,981,236 7 1 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,550,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,490,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,490,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

ON KARMIC LAW

Cause and Effect Applied to Life and Ethics.

THE UNFOLDING THOUGHT

Miss Walsh Quotes the Bible and Sir Edwin Arnold—Sowing and Reaping—Acts—Destiny.

Following is a summary of the lecture of Miss Walsh, the Theosophical teacher, on Karma:

The word Karma is derived from a Sanskrit root signifying action and is used to express the unfolding of thought into act, of act into actions, of actions into established forms, customs, conditions. It is the law of cause and effect applied to life and ethics. A key to its workings may be found in the following verse:

"Sow a thought and reap an act;
Sow an act and reap a habit;
Sow a habit and reap a character;
Sow a character and reap a destiny."

Here thought creates act, the act becomes act evolving through growth into destiny. Causes produce effects which in their turn become causes, an orderly sequence of action and reaction ever subject to modification by man's will and thought.

Science is based upon this law of causation. It is the law of life. Extending this law over millions of years, include within it all humanity and every function and the law of Karma appears in its entirety. It is not only cause and effect but the law of harmony which makes evil work to good. "As a man soweth so also shall he reap," is a self-evident truth. If he sow injustice he will reap injustice; if he sow selfishness, he will reap selfishness.

We come into this world with mental faculties, with special characteristics with appetites, passions, virtues, will-power or the lack of it that are the results of habits of thought which the ego has formed during a long past.

The present is an unfolded past. And the outgrowth of that past in character and environment. Its power of setting up fresh causes for action is Karma.

As Sir Edwin Arnold in "Light of Asia" defines:

"The Karma—all that total of a soul Which is the things it did, the thoughts it had,
The 'Self' it wove—with woe of viewless time,
Crossed on the warp invisible of acts—"

But this Self woven out of the past can be modified and changed by thought and will. Karma is not fatality. It is not a burden we must perforce carry without hope of release. It is a condition to be overcome, a character to be perfected, environment to be improved by knowledge. If an individual has weakened his will power by yielding to his lower nature, it is yet in his power to cease yielding, to begin to say no, to strengthen purpose, to concentrate energies, to grow gradually into forcefulness. If he be unjustly treated, he can return the injustice by resentment, by more injustice; he can bear it with a dogged patience saying "This is my Karma, so I must endure it," or he can accept it cheerfully returning good for evil.

In the first case, the sufferer by resentment sets up fresh for other acts of injustice and cruelty, he connects himself with those conditions which make him a magnet to attract them. In the second case, he sows seeds of inactivity, of ignorance in his character that will cause him to be a victim of circumstances, while in the third case the evil attracted in the past is changed to good. The Karma of hate has become a Karma of love.

What man has made that he can unmake. Man is alone to blame for the evils which overwhelm him. Each one makes his own destiny. He is shaping it every day. This law of cause and effect, of action and reaction makes progress possible. Gluttony and sensuality produce disease. Disease brings suffering and through suffering the soul learns to avoid the cause of suffering. In the realm of ideas, progress demands that souls be able to garner up a store of experiences else we would ever be at the beginning and no ideas would grow into perfection. In this way the Karma law is evolution, the unfolding of experience through action.

The individual is a part of humanity. Like unto a cell in the human body so is he in the great whole. Therefore, the Karma inheritance of the individual cannot be separated from the inheritance of the family, of the nation, of the race. If a nation sows injustice, tyranny and selfishness it will reap a harvest of miseries from which the individuals of that nation must suffer. The very best circumstances for an individual are those that will develop the strength, the abilities, the powers of that individual. Hence wealth and luxury may be the very worst form of environment, developing sloth, sensuality, frivolity. Our ideas of good and bad fortune are often erroneous.

This law of cause and effect, of evolution, gives to every force its just value. It proceeds according to the laws of motion. Every force must be considered as affecting the direction of motion. Now thoughts are forces, desires are forces. Most people are strange bleedings of right and wrong, of ignorance and knowledge, of weakness and strength. Witness Napoleon, Torquemada. Many good people set

up causes of evil through prejudice, ignorance, mistaken affection, fear, etc. Hence good people suffer from affliction and bad people often enjoy blessings. An insight into the workings of the good law as Karma is frequently called explains this seeming injustice.

The speaker gave many illustrations from every day life and from history and concluded with some verses from Whittier's "Raphael."

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The American schooner Robert Lewers, Goodman master, sailed for San Francisco at 2 p. m. yesterday with a full cargo of sugar.

The Geo. C. Perkins came off the marine railway yesterday. She will sail in ballast for Kahului, Saturday, there to load sugar for San Francisco.

The Aloha and S. G. Wilder were the only merchantmen in port decorated with flags and bunting yesterday in honor of the birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Lehua came in from Hawaii ports yesterday morning with a load of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Market. She reports very rough weather on Hawaii.

The Mauna Loa will be in from Maui and Hawaii ports at an early hour this morning. The Mauna Loa comes back earlier than usual in order to have time to put in a new fore topmast, recently carried away.

The J. A. Cummins arrived in port at 12 noon yesterday with a cargo of sugar from Oahu ports. The Cummins will not sail again until the rough weather on the other side abates. She has made two trips this week.

The Noeau arrived in port yesterday morning with reports of a continuance of the rough weather on the Garden Isle. In the afternoon, she was dispatched to Lahaina after another load of sugar. Her Kauai sugar is for H. Hackfeld & Co.

The N. P. R. R. steamship Mogul was to have sailed from Yokohama for this port two days after the departure of the Riojun Maru, now in Honolulu harbor. Should this plan have been carried out, she is due here now. The Mogul comes to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Mikahala arrived in port early Wednesday morning with a full load of sugar. She reports a continuance of the very rough weather on the Garden Isle and the fact that the steamer James Makee was weatherbound at Hanalei when she sailed for this port. The Mikahala will not sail again until next week as it has been found necessary to place her on the marine railway.

The Japanese steamship Riojun Maru, A. E. Moses master, arrived in port early Wednesday morning after an uneventful trip of 14 days from Yokohama. She brought 507 Japanese passengers for this port. Of these, two came in the cabin, 10 in the steerage and 495 were immigrants. There were 401 males, 90 females and 16 children. The Riojun Maru brought 250 tons of general merchandise consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co. She will haul alongside the Oceanic wharf to discharge her cargo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, January 25.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, January 26.

Jap. S. S. Riojun Maru, Moses, from Yokohama.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Thursday, January 27.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Andrews, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Iwa, from Kaena Point.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, January 25.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Puna-luu and Kahuku.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Paau-hau, Kukalau, Ooaka, Pohakumanu and Olowalu.

Wednesday, January 26.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, January 27.

Jap. S. S. Riojun Maru, Moses, for Seattle, Wash.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, January 26—Mrs. D. W. Balch, E. B. Jiberson, Miss Maud Balch.

From Koloa, per stmr. Noeau, January 27—Dr. T. T. French and 1 deck.

From Kawaihae, per stmr. Lehua, January 27—Chas. Notley and 1 deck.

Departures.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, January 25—G. P. Wilder, Mrs. G. R. B. Hayes, C. Bolte, N. Omsted, A. Dunn, Master Wm. Campbell, Mr. Bucholtz, S. W. Meheula, W. D. Braden, S. Lesser, Miss Robertson, W. J. Coelho and child, J. Pa. J. Yates, A. Enos.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, January 25—Volcano: Miss Wells, Miss Foster, Mrs. R. H. Passmore, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, G. F. Richardson and wife, L. W. Barringer, Jr., D. M. Barringer, M. Agassiz, Dr. Woodworth, A. M. Mayer. Way ports: Miss C. Meinecke, Mr. Higgins and wife, Miss Osmond, Miss Hitchcock, M. D. Monsarrat, W. J. Clifford, P. McKinnon, C. Sawyer, F. W. Gay, J. H. Porteous, C. Yak Nam, W. H. Little, F. S. Winslow, Paul Jarrett, Masters Norton (3), Masters Williams (2), J. Tosh, W. C. Wilder, Jr., E. J. Sullivan, E. D. Baldwin, H. H. Irle, C. Burgess and 46 deck.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, January 25—W. H. Rice and wife, Miss Julia Lovell, Masters V. and R. Lovell, David Neal, H. Christian, A. Gandall, J. S. McCandless.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, January 25—R. G. Vanvess, C. A. Johnson, Dr. French, H. Morrison, H. J. Gallagher.

DIED.

DEVAUSCHELLE—In the Maternity Home, January 24, 1898, Mrs. Reimond Devauschelle, aged 19 years.

LAZARUS—At his residence, Beretania street, January 27, Eleazar Elias Lazarus.

Enough reason for buying Schilling's Best baking powder is: it does more work to the cent than any other.

It also makes better cake.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco 2115

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

	BAROM.	WIND.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	10 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	10 a.m.
Jan. 25	30.00	30.00	30.00	78	78	78	78
Jan. 26	30.00	30.00	30.00	78	78	78	78
Jan. 27	30.00	30.00	30.00	78	78	78	78
Jan. 28	30.00	30.00	30.00	78	78	78	78

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide
	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1
Mon.	4.39	5.42	4.39	5.42	4.39	5.42	4.39	5.42
Tues.	5.34	6.39	5.34	6.39	5.34	6.39	5.34	6.39
Wed.	6.06	7.04	6.06	7.04	6.06	7.04	6.06	7.04
Thurs.	6.52	7.45	6.52	7.45	6.52	7.45	6.52	7.45
Fri.	7.45	8.32	7.45	8.32	7.45	8.32	7.45	8.32
Sat.	8.32	9.15	8.32	9.15	8.32	9.15	8.32	9.15
Sun.	9.15	9.50	9.15	9.50	9.15	9.50	9.15	9.50

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Temporary Administrator with the will annexed of the late S. Roth, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said S. Roth, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in Honolulu aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, or at the place of business of said S. Roth on Fort street.

Cecil Brown,

Temporary Administrator with the Will annexed of S. Roth, deceased. Dated Honolulu, January 25, 1898. 1937-4T

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned Executors under the Will of Jared K. Smith, M. D., late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Jared K. Smith, deceased, to present the same to William O. Smith, at Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
EMMA C. SMITH,
A. JULIETTE SMITH.
Executors. Honolulu, January 17, 1898. 1935-4T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of R. W. Meyer, late of Kalae, Molokai, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, January 24, 1898.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Anna M. Armstrong, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, January 25, 1898.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1937-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES H. EL-DREDGE, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last Will and Testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Anna E. Eldredge having been filed: Notice is hereby given that Friday, February 18th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judicial Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, January 19th, 1898.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1935-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Gomes of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of J. A. Magoon, attorney for C. L. Brito, attorney in fact for Julia Ramos Faria, Joao Manuel, Alexandria Ramos, the heirs of said Joseph Gomes, deceased, intestate alleging that said Joseph Gomes of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, died intestate at San Francisco, California, U. S. A., on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1893, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon alleging that the due appointment of Charles T. Gulick as administrator of said estate of Joseph Gomes and his death on or about the 7th day of November, 1897, leaving said Estate unsettled, and that at the time of the death of said Charles T. Gulick, there was property belonging to the said Estate not yet administered upon, and debts of the said Estate unpaid, and praying that letters of administration de bonis non issue to J. Alfred Magoon.

It is hereby ordered that Friday the 18th day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court in Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause if any they have why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Dated Honolulu, January 13th, 1898. 1933-3T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

On July 7, 1894, J. K. M. of Honolulu executed a mortgage to Mary E. Foster of Honolulu, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the registrar of conveyances in Liber 147, pages 376 and 377. That on February 12th, 1897, said mortgage was assigned and conveyed by E. H. Wodehouse, as attorney in fact for Mary E. Foster, to H. R. Rycroft of Puna, Hawaii, record of which was made in said registrar's office in Liber 147, page 376. That the property thus conveyed and assigned consisted of "All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Kalapana, District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, fully described in Royal Patent 1009," and conveyed to J. K. M., the above mortgagor, by deed of date December 20th, 1878, recorded in Liber 56, page 499 and 500.

Now therefore, in accordance with the provisions in said mortgage con-

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
PERU Feb. 1	GALIC Feb. 6
RIO DE JANEIRO Feb. 19	CITY OF PEKING Feb. 15
GALIC Mar. 1	CHINA Mar. 6
DORIC Mar. 19	BELGIC Mar. 15
CHINA Mar. 30	COPTIC Apr. 2
PERU Apr. 19	RIO DE JANEIRO Apr. 12
COPTIC Apr. 28	

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1898—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday, Feb. 4*Friday, Mar. 18
Tuesday, Feb. 15*Tuesday, Mar. 29
Friday, Feb. 15*Friday, Apr. 8
Tuesday, Mar. 8*Tuesday, Apr. 19

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maui and Kawaihae the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Wednesday, Feb. 2*Wednesday, Mar. 16
Saturday, Feb. 12*Saturday, Mar. 26
Wednesday, Feb. 23*Wednesday, Apr. 6
Saturday, Mar. 5*Saturday, Apr. 16

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Maui and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President,
S. B. ROSE, Secretary,
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1898:

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lebeke Kapuhailani Nakea and D. Nakea, her husband, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee of said Honolulu, dated November 23d, 1891, recorded Liber 129, page 243, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property contained in the mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. McLaughlin, of Honolulu, on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

ARRIVE LEAVE
From San Francisco or Vancouver— For San Francisco or Vancouver—

Australia, . . . Feb. 1	Mariposa, . . . Feb. 3
Peru, . . . Feb. 1	Australia, . . . Feb. 5
Alameda, . . . Feb. 10	Gaelic, . . . Feb. 6
Warrimoo, . . . Feb. 13	Peking, . . . Feb. 15
Rio Janeiro, . . . Feb. 19	Aorangi, . . . Feb. 16
Australia, . . . Feb. 24	Australia, . . . Mar. 1
Gaelic, . . . Mar. 1	Moana, . . . Mar. 3
Mariposa, . . . Mar. 2	China, . . . Mar. 3
Aorangi, . . . Mar. 18	Belgic, . . . Mar. 15
Doric, . . . Mar. 19	Miowera, . . . Mar. 15
Australia, . . . Mar. 19	Australia, . . . Mar. 24
Moana, . . . Mar. 30	Alameda, . . . Mar. 31
China, . . . Mar. 30	Coptic, . . . Apr. 2
Miowera, . . . Apr. 15	Rio Janeiro, . . . Apr. 12
Peru, . . . Apr. 19	Australia, . . . Apr. 19
Coptic, . . . Apr. 28	Warrimoo, . . . Apr. 15